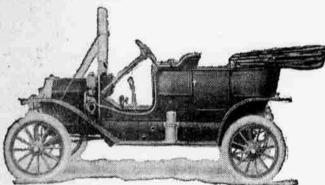
THE FORD CAR is built for hard work. If roads are poor, if hills are steep, if land is sandy, if rocks abound, if wet weather is plenty, then the Model T shows its real superiority. Because of the light weight of the car, the abundance of power, the splendid design, the simplicity of the mechanism, the low fuel consumption and little tire trouble and because of the high clearence, this car has become immensely popular, especially in sections where automobile conditions are unfavorable.

The Touring car, capable of carrying five passengers, will take any road, however rough the riding, with its complete load with the ease that it would take in carrying one passenger. The Runabout type of car for carrying two passengers meets the demands of the busy man whose busi-

ness requires continuat road travel.

FORD sold Every Minutes in April.



FORD MODEL T Touring Car-5 Passengers-4 Cylinders-Fully Equipped, \$830 f. o. b. Palatka.

Every Fifth Car sold in this country is a FORD Model T

LIGHT WEIGHT

The Ford Model T car weighs less than any other 5-passenger touring car manufactured. This light weight is secured by simplified construction, elimination of superfluous parts and the use of the highest grade of material. Quality not quantity is the true measure of strength. The Ford car is an all Vanadium Steel Car. That is one reason it is not only the lightest car made, but the strongest and will actually stand harder service. There has not been a pound of necessary weight sacrificed in the Ford, it weighs plenty for every need, but there isn't any dead weight. The New York to Seattle Race, in which a Ford Car arrived first, proved the car to be right weight as well as to light weight.

TIRE FACTS

The Model T has the LARGEST Tires with relation to weight of any automobile manufactured. In proportion to weight of the car they are the largest-which means the maximum of endurance—the minimum of wear and puncture troubles. Ford Cars are sold by

FORD SALES CO., N. J. TILGHMAN, Jr. Mgr.

Pickard's Hand-

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Graham Silverware Six and Eight Foot

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instead of Liquid Antiseptics of Peroxide

many people are now using Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

The new toilet germicide powder to be dissolved in water as needed. For all toilet and hygienic uses it is better and more economical.

To cleanse and whiten the testh, remove tartar and

percent decay.
To disinfect the mouth, desirey disease germs, and purify the breath.
To keen artificial teeth and

to keep artificial teeth and bridgework clean, odorless and remove nicotine from the teeth and purify the breath after smoking.

o tradicate perspiration and body

dors by sponge bathing The best antiseptic wash known. Believes and strengthens tired, weak

inflamedeyes, Heals sorethroat, wounds and ents. 25 and 50 cts. a box, druggists or by mail postpaid. Sample Free. THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS

The Duke's Question. is everybody free and equal in America?"

"Yes, duke, of course." Then why do you constantly rend me that you are introducing me only to your really very best people?" -Pittsburg Post.

RACHEL'S GUITAR.

t Was Tuned to Play a Costly Air For

Banker Fauld. Rachel, the famous actress, did not neglect any means of turning a more or less honest penny. In his new life of her Francis Gribble tells the fol-

lowing story of a guitar: Rackel first saw and admired it in an artist's studio. "Give it to me," one said. "I want to pretend that it the gultar on which I carned my vitur us a street slager."

The jest seemed a picasant one, and the arrist handed over the instrument. chel embelished it with ribbons ed heng it in her own apartment. where it duly attracted the attention of Achilde Fould, the banker. Hearing its story, be expressed the wish to possess it. "Very well," said Rachel, "you can have it for a thou-

"Five hundred," said the banker. erying to bargain. "No, a thousand," said Rachet, ex-

preceding her disdain for those who And the banker netually paid a thou-

sand ionis for the worthless knick-knack. It is said that he learned the ure at the Hotel Dronot and that the discovery of the hoax nearly sent him bloom. into a fit on the floor.

Two Men That Knew.

In an article on Thomas B. Reed in the Century Henry Cabot Lodge recalls an anecdote which Reed used to tell with glee. It was about his examination for admission to the bar of California. A young southerner came before the judge for examination at the same time. The judge asked the southerner if the legal tender acts were constitutional, and the young man answered without a moment's hesitation, "No." Then the judge turned to Reed and asked him the same question. Mr. Reed with equal prompt-

ness answered "Yes."
"Very well," said the judge, "you are both admitted. Two men who can answer that question without hesitation ought to be admitted to any bar."

Willing, but Cautious. "Yes, my daughter eloped." "I suppose you will forgive the young couple?"

"Not until they have located a place to board."-Washington Herald.

Tough Combination. Probably there is no combination on earth harder to live with than an artistic temperament soused in a bad cold.-Galveston News.

It is always safe to learn even from our enemies, never safe to instruct even our friends,-Colton.

A New Name

A young woman who had not particularly enjoyed her first trip across the ocean was of a party discussing the names chosen by the different steam-

ship companies for their boats. "They try to get something distinctive, you see," said one, "so that one can tell from the name what line it the White Star line boats all end in ic, like Teutonic and Majestic. They have

name the next one that they build." mented the young woman reminiscent- profit. "Why don't they try Cesic?"-Ladies' Home Journal.

Brave Man-Lawyer-Now, sir, you say the burgiar, after creeping in through the not see him? Principal Witness-Certainly, sir. The fact is my wife was

in the way.-Puck. The Swappers. Silas wasn't quite sure that Jededi-

ah's old horse was quite up in value to his cow, and he demurred. "Waal I dun'no', Jed'diah,' he said, scratching his head dublously. "That there old cnow o' mine hez her good

"Sure she has, Si," returned Jeddedipints. ab, "but I callate ye gotta agree that a caow's to be jedged not by her pints, but by her quarts."-Harper's.

Flowers and Scents. Some flowers appear to change their scents at different times. The common jasmine flowers when first opened have a delicate, fresh perfume which, after a time, becomes grosser and attracts bluebottle files. Flowers of the orchid Odontoglossum nebraicum have

Georgia Outlook In Agriculture }

By THOMAS G. HUDSON

GRICULTURALLY spenking, from a deep, somnolent slumber of inactivity. Until within recent years it seemed as if providence withheld its patronage of prosperity from the tiller of the soil, and the tiller of the soil did everything within his power to boost the depression. The farming methods formerly in vogue, which are even now zealous ly adhered to by many, would if persisted in long enough impoverish a

Before the war the country was sparsely settled and virgin forest lands were virtually crying for the man with the hoe. As rapidly as the wasteful methods then in vogue had depleted a field of its available plant food new fields were cleared and the old, rejected fields allowed to grow up in forest.

Increasing population made a con-tinuance of this practice impossible. The lands once taken in were now annually lacerated with a "Boy-Dixie." irritated with some "ju-ana" and the cotton seed, which until within recent years represented no specific commercial value, were returned to the soil. These methods of "all going off and nothing coming back" naturally deprived the soil of its available nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and other essential plant foods, but the almost systematic efforts of soil destruction did not stop at that. The corn and cotton stalks could not be buried by the lightweight mule or pony and was therefore often burned. Science discovered the high food value of the cottonseed products, and soon the seed were too valuable to be returned to the fields. Nor did the farmer think to reimburse the soil for the plant food thus withdrawn.

Outraged nature aided the conflagra-

Rains washed the humus (decaying regetable matter) out of the soil. As a result the soil would no longer retain a sufficient percentage of moisture, and the crops suffered from drought, and that in a country where the average rainfall is in excess of fifty inches annually. The surface soil, no longer protected by growing vegetation, took annual excursions from the red hills of Georgia toward the gulf and the Atlantic, never to return, embraced by the showers that were not welcome. At least no effort had been made to induce the moisture to remain by proper preparation of

Naturally the profits on farming operations under such methods were not very satisfactory. To make both ends meet expenditures had to be reduced to a minimum both in farming operations as well as in home comforts. ambitious No wonder the sturdy, youth should find too little inducement to pursue the vocation of his parent, which offered so little return for his labor. The natural climax of this wasteful mismanagement of our resources proved a general exodus from the farm to the cities, towns and villages. The tiller of the soil, generally speaking, felt as if the world was against him and completely lost sight the fact that his prosperity lay in the soil and that to prosper he must learn to conserve and build up his business asset-the soil.

Years upon years of mismanagement reduced crop productions to a minimum and increased the cost of production to a maximum. At an age when real estate values are souring sky high we still find farm lands below their actual intrinsic value,

In a country where the average adult farmer produces less than fourteen bushels of corn to the acre two sons of a share cropper produced 102 and ninety-four bushels of corn respectively, while their father in an adjoining field produced thirty-five bushels. The secret of their success lay in thorough preparation of the soil, proper fertilization, careful seed selection and proper cultivation. This feat was duplicated in various sections of the state last year, many counties producing more than 100 bushels of corn on an acre. In a state where nearly every acre of land that deserves to be cultivated will produce a bale or more of cotton to the acre, statistics show that 015,000; wheat, \$9.876,000; hay and forwe produce only about one bale to every two and one-half acres. Surely belongs to. For instance, the names of the fault is with us and our methods and not with the soil. It is true that thousands of acres now under cultivareally reached the end of the list, I tion are not suited for crop production have heard, and are at a loss what to and should be planted in permanent pastures, the only method by which eight bushels and the average value "That ought not to be hard," com- such lands can be made to yield a

The question "What kind of pasture must I sod?" can only be answered after a careful survey of local conditions and a consideration of the aim of the individual. Generally speaking, Bermuda seems to fill the requirefront window, began to walk slowly ment and conditions met with in Geor-

up the stairs, and yet you did not see gia. This may be supplemented by him, although you were standing at iespedeza (Japanese clover), which is the head of the stairs at the time, an extremely hardy plant and indige-May 1 venture to inquire why you did nous to the southern states, especially the gulf states. If the soll is even fairly good it will pay to supplement the Bermuda pasture by sowing hairy vetch and bur clever during the month of September for a winter crop, It does not matter so much what you plant; the main thing is to start something growing that will stop the leaching of your soil. And then, to get return for your labor, "get live stock"cattle, mares to raise the mules that

> Health of the Child. What shall it profit us to educate a child if we wreck his health in doing it? The child who does not learn to use his hands is only half master of his brain. He can do some things, but others that he ought to do are beyond him.-Portland Oregonian.

your neighbor has to purchase every

One Point In Commor "Art and business have nothing in

ommon," said the idealist. "Oh, I don't know about that," replied Mr. Cumrox. "The value of a painting, like the value of a check, deends a great deal on whose name is at the bottom of it."-Washington Star, Record.

Commissioner Of Agriculture

veer, hogs, sheep. They all pay if you Georgia is just awakening give them the attention they deserve. But when it comes to building up the farm the cow is in a class by herself. She can consume a much coarser prov ender than the horse or mule, and she may be made to pay her way throughout the year. Any animal industry will improve the farm. More forage means more fertilizer; more lot manure replenishes the soll with the humus which it so badly needs. On the State Agricultural college farm four acres of land received the identical soil prep aration in the way of deep plowing and subsoiling. Each acre was planted with carefully tested seed corn of the prolific varieties.

The first acre plot produced without

any fertilizers 13.2 bushels of corn. The second acre received an application of 1,000 pounds of an 8-2-2 fertilizer and produced sixteen bushels of corn. The increase in crop production did not pay for the fertilizer.

The third acre received an applica tion of 1,000 pounds of 10-3-4 fertilizer and yielded 21.25 bushels of corn.

The fourth acre received the preced ing summer an application of six tons of lot manure, and a crop of cowpeas grown upon the acre that year was plowed under; now another application of six tons of lot manure, followed by an application of 800 pounds of 10-3-4, and the acre produced 92.2 bushels of corn. What better demonstration could we

possibly have of the value of lot ma-

The farmer who keeps a sufficient number head of live stock on his farm and then carefully conserves his lot manure, practices deep oreparation and then keeps something growing on the land to prevent washing and incidentally to increase the vegetable matter in the soil will not have occasion to complain that he is not amply rewarded for his labors in the Empire State of the South.

CHAMPION CORN GROWERS.

Captain Drake and Jerry Moore Are Both South Carolinians. Captain Z. T. Drake of Marlboro, S. C., won the world's championship

..... 2,261,000 1,169,000 1,092,000 Production. 2,407,000 1,614,000 793,000 tons per acre, tons 1.28 1.44 1.16 Value of crop.\$26,174,000 \$14,731,000 \$11,443,000

array of facts:

name It.



JERRY MOORE AND CAPTAIN E. T. DRAKE. in 1889 with 255 bushels, a record never even closely pushed. Jerry Moore of Florence, S. C., won the boys' world's championship in 1910

with 228 bushels and 3 pecks. Maryland Crop Statistics. Statistics relative to the leading crops for the state of Maryland collected at the thirteenth decennial census, April 15, 1910, are contained in an official statement issued by Acting Census Director Falkner. leading crops in 1909 ranked in the order of valuation were: Corn. \$11. age, \$6,012,000; potatoes, \$1,783,000; tobacco, \$1,457,000; oats, \$584,000; sweet potatoes and yams, \$484,000.

Between 1899 and 1909 corn decreas ed 10,998 acres, or 1.7 per cent. The total yield in 1909 was 17,911,436 bushels, the average yield per acre twentyper acre \$17.

Wheat in the decade from 1899 to 1909 decreased 44,553 acres, or 7 per cent. The aggregate yield in 1909 was 9,463,457 bushels, of which 9,448,-351 were winter wheat.

Hay and forage showed an increase of 23,994 acres, or 6.4 per cent, between 1809 and 1909. During the decade prior to 1909 potatoes increased

12,847 acres, or 48.5 per cent. During the ten years preceding 1909 tobacco decreased 16,839 acres, or 39.2 per cent. The total yield in 1909 was

17,845,609 pounds. Outs during the 1899-1909 decade inreased 4.585 acres, or 10.3 per cent. The increase in sweet potatoes and yams between 1899 and 1909 was 1,328 acres, or 20.5 per cent. The total yield

in 1909 was 1,065,956 bushels. The cereals had an aggregate acreage of 1,329,210 in 1909 as against 1,368,265 acres in 1899, a decrease of 39,055 acres, or 2.8 per cent.

At the Chauffeurs' School. "Now, sir," said the examiner, "suppose you were climbing a steep bill and your power should suddenly give out and the car begin to slide back-

ward in the direction of a precipice.

What would you do first?" "I'd yell for an ambulance and telegraph my wife where to find my acci-He told the teacher he had been sitting dent insurance policy," said the pupil. -Harper's Weekly.

Truel The people who are always short find it difficult to get along.-Philadelphia

Haymaking In the Cotton States



from results developed and present

them in a plain, good sense manner.

Leave out exaggeration. Use facts

that will bear investigation and stand

the severest test to which any one

may desire to subject them. Alongside

the merchant and manufacturer, the

farmer needs to know at the close of

each year the percentum of loss which

methods and insects have caused him.

To consider business from that view

oneself. There is nothing like in

trospection. It is good for the soul.

Business? Pray, would you declare

business principles than farming.

the nine strictly cotton states-the

Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Missis-

sippi, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama and

Oklahoma-accomplish in haymaking

Those years are used for the reason

that the results won are of record.

By comparing the results of 1902 with

those of 1909 we may determine the

degree of progress attained and the

Here is a statement which tells a

farreaching, highly important story,

as newspaper men would designate the

Percentage of increase, acreage, 93.4; production, 49.1; average yield per acre *11.1; value of crop, 77.6.

It will be remarked that in 1909 the

average yield of hay per acre was sixteen one-hundredths of a ton less

than in 1902, a decrease of 11.1 per

cent. The record shows that the aver-

age yield per acre in Louisiana in 1902

was larger than that of every state in

the Union except nine; that the yield

er than in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and

Michigan; that Alabama's yield per

acre was larger than that of Ohio, In-

diana, Michigan, Kentucky and Ten-

nessee; further, that in 1909 the aver-

age yield per acre in Alabama and

Louisiana was larger than in Ohlo, In-

diana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas

This comparison is presented for the

sole purpose of directing the attention

of farmers in the cotton states to the

fact that they can if they will make

all the hay they may need and hundreds

of thousands of tons for sale. All that

is necessary to be done is reasonably

to increase the hay acreage and by

fertilization increase the average yield

There is no excuse in the world for

the purchase by cotton producing farm-

ers of a ton of hay grown outside their

But what about the quality of the

Let's group a few southern varieties

side by side, as it were, with the va-

rieties of hay producing grasses popu-

lar in the western states. Here is a

CURED PRODUCT, DIGESTIBLE NU-

Study the table, then tell me if it is

at all necessary to make apologies for

cowpen hay, vetch, crab grass, oat and

Why, the God of all grace peopled

the land of the cotton states with the

grasses adapted to them. If we have

not each year produced enough of the

finest hav in the world, and to spare,

the fault is ours. The truth is we

have been doing to an extent what the

servant did to whom his Lord gave one

talent. He did not bestir bimself as

did the servant to whom were given five

talents or the other that received ten

talents. This is true when we consider

the possibilities of our soils and the

The haymaking period for 1911 is

shead of us. Let every farmer in these

cotton states-landlord and tenant, one

horse farmer and fifty horse farmer-

enter into a solemn agreement with

himself that he will increase his hav

acreage, and especially that he will

bend every thought and energy to a

very decided increase in the average

yield per acre of prime hay. Do that

Petticoats.

Petticoats were first mentioned in

the fifteenth century, when they were

Beginning Young.

Parent-Is my boy precocious, do you think? School Principal-Very.

Sincerity is the basis of all true

friendship. Without sincerity it is like

and the result will do you proud.

up with a sick friend.-Puck.

a ship without ballast.

worn by both sexes.

desirability of our grasses.

Protein. bydrates

hay made by cotton producers?

table which speaks for itself:

 Cowpea hay
 10.8

 Alfalfa
 11.0

 Crab grass
 5.7

Fimothy 28
Fimothy and clover 4.8

Johnson grass 24 Oat and pea hay 9.2

yea hay or Johnson grass.

and Kentucky.

own territory.

in Louisiana and Arkansas was great-

in the years 1902 and 1909?

possibilities as to the future.

The same is true of business.

or weather or bad seed, unwise

By MARTIN V. CALVIN.

Secretary Georgia State Agricultural Society

N the preceding article the fact is HE writer is confident that stated that in 1909 the acreage in there is no more effective process by which to seize and hay in the nine strictly cotton hold the attention of farmers states was 2,261,000 acres, the and thinking men generally than that crop 2,407,000 tons, the average yield of well considered, conservative comper acre 1.28 tons and the value of the crop \$26,174,000.

The thought should be to glean facts It was urged that there should be concert of action this year to increase the acreage and, most of all, to increase the average yield per acre. In haymaking, as in cotton production, the thought and effort should be the largest possible crop per acre at the owest reasonable cost.

In 1909 the states already designated by name had an oat acreage of 2.645, 000 acres. The acreage for 1910 is somewhat larger, but as we have definite figures for 1909 let us take that venr as a basis for suggestion.

point will be to take stock or, if you please, to make an accounting with If two-fifths, or 40 per cent, of that acreage should be seeded to cowpens this year and the acreage in hay of 1909 kept intact we would have an acreage given to hay amounting to farming a business? Assuredly, If

you know a praiseworthy pursuit in 3,259,000 acres. life that involves a wider range of Bring the average of Bring Bring the average yield per acre from 1.28 tons up to 1.50 tons-it was 1.44 tons in 1902-and we would have a Let us see. What did the farmers of erop of 4,888,500 tons of hay, which at \$16 per ton, the farm price in 1909, would aggregate the snug sum of \$78,-216,000. Compared with 1909's \$26,-174,000, the increase would amount to

\$52,042,000. Those are not mere figures. They are possibilities of the easiest kind. How may those figures, which are supported by results achieved, be reduced to writing-that is to say, to actuality?

The answer is instant: By each farmer increasing his hay acreage for 1911 just 40 per cent as compared with that of 1909.

Will it be to his advantage to do this? There can be no doubt about it. A farmer looking to an abundant hay crop need not depend wholly on cowpeas. He may sow German millet and cowpeas, sorghum-Link's hy-

brid is the best-and cowpeas. In following oats with cowpeas or other hay producing seed fertilizer adapted to the crop to be grown should be intelligently and liberally used. If peas be sown alone, then 400 pounds per acre of a high grade 10-4 goods, meaning 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 4 per cent potash, should be used; if German millet or any of the combinations suggested, then at least 400 pounds per acre of a well balanced. high grade fertilizer should be ap-

plied. It is understood, of course, that the soil has been put in first class condition by plowing and by harrowing. When the work of seeding has been finished roll or drag each acre, thus pressing the earth to the seed and hustening germination. Rolling or dragging answers another important purpose. It puts the surface in requisite condition for the mower and the horse rake.

In order hay. German millett should be cut when in the milk, pea vines when in full bloom. To cut pen vines at that singe of growth will be to secure the best results from either German millet or sorghum sown with the peas.

Cowpeas in full bloom are in perfect condition for the mower. The constituent elements are uniformly distributed through the plant. The vines are easily cured, the leaves clinging to the vines as a whole.

It may be asked. What varieties of cowness are preferable for haymaking? The answer is, The Clay and the Unknown. Velvet beans make excellent hay in

great abundance. It is not too late to plant them. Prepare the ground thoroughly, run the rows four feet apart. drill in the furrows a liberal supply of well rotted stable manure, follow with 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, throw two furrows, knock off with a board, check two and a half feet, open furrow with buil tongue or small shovel and at each check drop three or four seed and cover with hoe or foot. Cultivate as corn till the plants begin to run, let them alone till in full bloom, cut and cure.

Should the vines manifest a disposition to trespass on the preserve of some other crop take a stick and throw them to the center. They will quickly respond and will speedlly show you a tangled mass such as has never before fallen under your Argus eye.

There is not a more interesting or a more valuable crop than that of the

There is a princess as well as a prince among hay producers. I refer to common vetch and Johnson grass. This combination properly cared for on well drained bottom land is a guarantee absolute of a fortune in a few years from 100 acres. The fact is in essential particulars the combination is incomparable. Common vetch and Johnson grass are builders as well as producers. All that is required to keep 100 acres seeded to the combination in good heart is an annual top dressing of stable manure, but particularly of high grade 10-4 goods, 400 to 600 pounds per acre.

Used to It.

promptly.

Tommy was visiting a neighbor's. At dinner the bostess apologized to him because the table linen was solled at his plate.

home."- Brooklyn Life. Foresta of Europe.

"Ob, that's nothing," be assured ber

"Ours is worse'n that at

Forests cover one-tenth of the surface of the earth and one quarter of